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10/821,791	04/09/2004	Chaitanya Kodeboyina	1014-086US01/JNP-0374	9340
72689 7590 09/18/2009 SHUMAKER & SIEFFERT, P.A 1625 RADIO DRIVE , SUITE 300 WOODBURY, MN 55125			EXAMINER LAI, MICHAEL C	
			ART UNIT 2457	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/821,791	Applicant(s) KODEBOYINA, CHAITANYA	
	Examiner MICHAEL C. LAI	Art Unit 2457	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 August 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 and 31-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29, 31-37, 40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 38 and 39 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to communications filed on 7/1/2009 and 8/12/2009. Claims 1-29 and 31-40 have been examined.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/1/2009 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

3. The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 1, 8, 10-12, 19, 21, 24, 32, 34, 35, and new claims 39-40. The 112 second paragraph rejection to claim 35 has been corrected and withdrawn accordingly. Claims 1-29 and 31-40 are pending.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

5. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o).
Correction of the following is required: Applicant fails to provide antecedent basis

for the claim terminologies “Media Access Control (MAC) address state information” and “routing communication” in claims 1, 12, 24, 34, and 40.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: In line 2, the term “a first routing protocol” should be “the first routing protocol”.
7. Claim 34 is objected to because of the following informalities: In line 9, the term “a first routing protocol” should be “the first routing protocol”.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

9. Claims 1, 10, 12, 24, 34, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicant indicated that support for amended claim 1 can be found throughout the original specification, including at paragraphs [0005], [0008], [0026], and [0043]. However, examiner does not find proper descriptions for the new limitation “wherein at least one of the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service” in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the

application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. It is also unclear how the limitation is related to the actual invention. Claims 10, 12, 24, 34, and 40 recite similar limitation. They are rejected for the same reason.

10. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

11. Claims 24, 34, 37, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 24 recites the limitation "the second customer network" in line 11.

However, claim 24 recites the limitation "a second customer network" in both lines 3-4 and line 9. It is unclear which second customer network the limitation in line 11 is referring to.

Claim 34 recites the limitation "the L2 service information" in line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 37 recites the limitation "the first routing protocol" in lines 1-2. Claim 37 depends on claim 35. Claim 35 depends on claim 34. However, claim 34 recites the limitation "a first routing protocol" in both lines 6-7 and line 9. It is unclear which first routing protocol claim 37 is referring to.

Claim 40 recites the limitation "the second customer network" in line 12.

However, claim 40 recites the limitation "a second customer network" in both lines 3-4 and line 10. It is unclear which second customer network the limitation in line 12 is referring to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 1-3, 5-14, 16-26, 28-29, 31-37, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanderson et al. (US 20040223500 A1, hereinafter Sanderson), and in view of Kompella et al. (Non-Patent Literature - Virtual Private LAN Services over MPLS, "draft-ietf-ppvpn-vpls-ldp-00.txt", hereinafter Kompella).

Regarding claim 1, Sanderson discloses a method comprising:

establishing a peering session between a first device associated with a first customer network and a second device associated with a second customer network using a first routing protocol [para. 0091, 0135, EBGp];

establishing a label switched path (LSP) through plurality of intermediate networks communicatively coupled between a first customer network and a second customer network [para. 0133, 0137];

after establishing the peering session and the LSP, communicating layer two (L2) service information over the peering session using the first routing protocol between the first device associated with the first customer network and the second device associated with the second customer network wherein communicating the L2 service information using the first routing protocol

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comprises the first device outputting a routing communication in accordance with the first routing protocol [para. 0135-0136]; and

providing an L2 service in accordance with the L2 service information to transport L2 communications between the first customer network and the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks using the LSP, wherein at least one of the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service [para. 0162].

Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein the routing communication includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a **layer 2 broadcast** domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on Ethernet MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract]. Kompella, indeed discloses the limitation of routing protocol includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the L2 service information in the routing communication protocol and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

Regarding claim 2, Sanderson further discloses wherein establishing an LSP comprises exchanging label information associated with the LSP between the plurality of intermediate networks using a second routing protocol that has been extended to distribute the label information [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 3, Sanderson further discloses wherein the second routing protocol carries the label information in association with routes advertised between the intermediate networks [para. 0088].

Regarding claim 5, Sanderson further discloses wherein the second routing protocol comprises the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 6, Sanderson further discloses wherein the label information conforms to one of Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) or the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) [para. 0165].

Regarding claim 7, Sanderson further discloses wherein the first routing protocol is the same as the second routing protocol [para. 0135-00140, EBGp, IBGP].

Regarding claim 8, Sanderson further discloses wherein communicating the L2 service information using a first routing protocol comprises communicating the L2 service information between the first device and the second device using an exterior routing protocol [para. 0090, EBGp].

Regarding claim 9, Sanderson further discloses:

wherein communicating L2 service information comprises communicating the L2 service information using an intermediate route relay device [para. 0079, PE routers],

wherein the L2 service information includes information for L2 sites or end-points within the second customer network and next hop information used to reach these L2 sites or end-points from the first customer network [para. 0168-0169], and

wherein the method includes configuring the intermediate route relay device to maintain and relay the next hop information unchanged via the exterior routing protocol [para. 0155].

Regarding claims 10, 21, and 32, Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for the VPLS and Ethernet. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a layer 2 broadcast domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on **Ethernet** MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the Virtual Private LAN Service

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for the L2 service and Ethernet communications for the L2 communications, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

Regarding claim 11, Sanderson further discloses wherein providing an L2 service comprises:

- receiving L2 communications from the first customer network [para. 0139, ingress LSP]; and

- assigning labels to the L2 communications from the first customer network in accordance with the label information to form packets for transporting the L2 communications from the first customer network to the second customer network [para. 0139, inner label].

Regarding claim 12, Sanderson discloses a device comprising:

- one or more interface cards configured to communicate packets via input links and output links; [para. 0051]

- a routing process that receives label information for a label switched path (LSP) through plurality of intermediate networks communicatively coupled between a first customer network and a second customer network, wherein the routing process receives the label information from packets received by the one or more interface cards [para. 0133, 0137];

a first routing protocol that establishes a peering session between the device and a second device associated with the second customer network [para. 0135-0136], and receives layer two (L2) service information associated with the second customer network by receiving a routing communication over the peering session that includes the L2 service information [para. 0135-0136]; and

an L2 service that operates in accordance with the L2 service information and transports L2 communications between the first customer network and the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks in accordance with the label information by outputting the L2 communications via the output links of the one or more interface cards, wherein at least one of the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service [para. 0162].

Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein the routing communication includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a **layer 2 broadcast** domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on Ethernet MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract].

Kompella, indeed discloses the limitation of routing protocol includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the L2 service information in the routing communication protocol and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

Regarding claim 13, Sanderson further discloses wherein the routing process receives the label information through the plurality of intermediate networks via a second routing protocol that has been extended to distribute the label information [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 14, Sanderson further discloses wherein the second routing protocol carries the label information in association with routes advertised between the plurality of intermediate networks [para. 0088].

Regarding claim 16, Sanderson further discloses wherein the second routing protocol comprises the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 17, Sanderson further discloses wherein the first routing protocol is the same as the second routing protocol [para. 0135-00140, EBGp, IBGP].

Regarding claim 18, Sanderson further discloses wherein the label information conforms to one of Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) or the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) [para. 0165].

Regarding claim 19, Sanderson further discloses wherein the device receives the L2 service information from the second device associated with the second customer network via an exterior routing protocol [para. 0090, EBGp].

Regarding claim 20, Sanderson further discloses:

wherein the L2 service information includes information for L2 sites or end-points in the second customer network and next hop information used by the device to reach these remote L2 sites or end-points [para. 0079, PE routers],

wherein the device is configured relay the next hop information unchanged using the exterior routing protocol when the device receives the L2 service information and the next hop information via an intermediate route relay device [para. 0155, 0168-0169].

Regarding claim 22, Sanderson further discloses wherein the L2 service receives L2 communications from the first customer network [para. 0139, ingress LSP], and assigns labels to the L2 communications from the first customer

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network in accordance with the label information to form packets for transporting the L2 communications from the first customer network to the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks via the LSP [para. 0139, inner label].

Regarding claim 23, Sanderson further discloses wherein the device comprises a provider edge router or a customer edge router [para. 0133, 0137].

Regarding claim 24, Sanderson discloses a system comprising:

a border router that establishes a label switched path (LSP) through a plurality of intermediate networks, wherein the LSP communicatively couples a first customer network and a second customer network [para. 0133, 0137];

a first route reflector associated with the first customer network that establishes a peering session between the first route reflector and a second route reflector associated with a second customer network using an exterior routing protocol, and communicates layer two (L2) service information with the second route reflector associated with the second customer network via routing communications that conform to the exterior routing protocol, wherein the routing communications include the L2 service information [para. 0135-0136]; and

an edge router that provides an L2 service to the first customer network in accordance with the L2 service information to transport L2 communications between the first customer network and the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks using the LSP, wherein at least one of

the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service [para. 0162].

Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein the routing communication includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a **layer 2 broadcast** domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on Ethernet MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract]. Kompella, indeed discloses the limitation of routing protocol includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the L2 service information in the routing communication protocol and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed

customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

Regarding claim 25, Sanderson further discloses wherein the border router establishes the LSP by exchanging label information associated with the LSP between the plurality of intermediate networks using a routing protocol [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 26, Sanderson further discloses wherein the routing protocol has been redefined to carry the label information in association with routes advertised between the intermediate networks [para. 0088].

Regarding claim 28, Sanderson further discloses wherein the routing protocol comprises the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 29, Sanderson further discloses wherein the label information conforms to one of Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) or the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) [para. 0165].

Regarding claim 31, Sanderson further discloses:

wherein the L2 service information specifies one or more L2 sites or end-points in the second customer network and includes next hop information used to reach these L2 sites or end-points from the first customer network [para. 0079, PE routers],

wherein the first and second route reflectors are configured to maintain and relay the next hop information unchanged upon receiving the next hop information via the exterior routing protocol [para. 0155, 0168-0169].

Regarding claim 33, Sanderson further discloses wherein the edge router provides an L2 service by receiving L2 communications from the first customer network [para. 0139, ingress LSP], and assigning labels to the L2 communications from the first customer network in accordance with the label information to form packets for transporting the L2 communications from the first customer network to the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks via the LSP [para. 0139, inner label].

Regarding claim 34, Sanderson discloses a computer-readable medium comprising instructions to cause a processor to:

execute a routing process that receives label information for a label switched path (LSP) through a plurality of intermediate networks communicatively coupled between a first customer network and a second customer network, wherein the L2 service information is received using the routing process by receiving a routing communication that conforms to a first routing protocol and that includes the L2 service information [para. 0133, 0137]; and

execute a layer two (L2) service that receives L2 service information associated with the second customer network using a first routing protocol, wherein at least one of the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service [para. 0135-0136], and

transports L2 communications between the first customer network and the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks, wherein at least one of the plurality of intermediate networks does not support the L2 service in accordance with the MAC address state information using the LSP to emulate L2 connectivity across the intermediate networks [para. 0162].

Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein the routing communication includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a **layer 2 broadcast** domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on Ethernet MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract]. Kompella, indeed discloses the limitation of routing protocol includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the L2

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service information in the routing communication protocol and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

Regarding claim 35, Sanderson further discloses

wherein the routing process receives the label information through the plurality of intermediate networks via a second routing protocol [para. 0135-0140, BGP], and

wherein the second routing protocol carries the label information in association with routes advertised between the plurality of intermediate networks [para. 0088].

Regarding claim 36, Sanderson further discloses wherein the second routing protocol comprises the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) [para. 0135-0140, BGP].

Regarding claim 37, Sanderson further discloses wherein the first routing protocol is the same as the second routing protocol [para. 0135-00140, EBGp, IBGP].

Regarding claim 40, Sanderson discloses a system comprising:

a border router that establishes a label switched path (LSP) through a plurality of intermediate networks, wherein the LSP communicatively couples a first customer network and a second customer network [para. 0133, 0137];

a first route reflector associated with the first customer network that establishes an Exterior Border Gateway Protocol (EBGP) peering session between the first route reflector and a second route reflector associated with a second customer network using the EBGP, and communicates layer two (L2) service information with the second route reflector associated with the second customer network as the L2 service information is learned by continuously outputting EBGP routing communications that include the L2 service information [para. 0135-0136]; and

an edge router that provides a Virtual Private LAN Service to the first customer network in accordance with the L2 service information to emulate L2 connectivity by transporting Ethernet communications between the first customer network and the second customer network through the plurality of intermediate networks using the LSP, wherein the plurality of intermediate networks do not support the Virtual Private LAN Service [para. 0162].

Sanderson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein the routing communication includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. However, Kompella discloses a virtual private LAN service (VPLS) solution over MPLS, also known as Transparent LAN

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Services (TLS). A VPLS creates an emulated LAN segment for a given set of users. It delivers a **layer 2 broadcast** domain that is fully capable of learning and forwarding on Ethernet MAC addresses that is closed to a given set of users. Many VPLS services can be supported from a single PE node [see abstract]. Kompella, indeed discloses the limitation of routing protocol includes the L2 service information, and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information for devices in the first customer network. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kompella's teaching into Sanderson's method for the purpose of facilitating interconnections among heterogeneous layer 2 virtual private network applications by including the L2 service information in the routing communication protocol and wherein the L2 service information comprises Media Access Control (MAC) address state information, thereby providing connectivity between geographically dispersed customer sites across MAN/WAN network(s), as if they were connected using a LAN.s [Section 4, second paragraph].

14. Claims 4, 15, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanderson and Kompella as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Bragg (US 7,286,479 B2, hereinafter Bragg).

Regarding claims 4, 15, and 27, Sanderson and Kompella disclose the claimed invention except for the network layer reachability information (NLRI). Bragg teaches exchange of network level reachability information (NLRI)

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encoded as address prefixes [col. 1, lines 26-33]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Bragg's teaching into Sanderson's and Kompella's method for the purpose of sharing with other autonomous systems a common view of addressing and routing by exchanging network level reachability information (NLRI, encoded as address prefixes), thereby routing between autonomous systems is established and maintained [col. 1, lines 28-33].

Allowable Subject Matter

15. Claims 38 and 39 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is reminded that in amending in response to a rejection of claims, the patentable novelty must be clearly shown in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited and the objection made. Applicant must show how the amendments avoid such references and objections. See 37 CFR 1.111(c).
17. Ngo et al., US 2005/0213513 A1, has taught full mesh LSP and full mesh Y-LDP provisioning between provider edge routers in support of layer-2 virtual private network services.

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Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL C. LAI whose telephone number is (571)270-3236. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

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PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael C. Lai
26AUG2009

/YVES DALENCOURT/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2457